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5.	Machine gun nests and shelters are located between the first and second line near the highway. Two mortar nests and a shelter have been constructed on a small height between the eastern ends of the second and third lines.	18.4
6.	The third line of fortifications, composed of trenches, machine gun nests and shelters, starts approximately 400 meters from the first group of bunkers and follows the side of the hills approximately parallel to the other two lines.	ΙVI
	Four underground brick machine gun positions are located at the eastern end of the line near the road to Papitsa. The positions are disposed in a chequer pattern one above the other about 20 meters apart and are connected by underground passages with steps. The underground doors are approximately one meter wide and two meters high. Each position also has an outside entrance. They were all disposed in a south easterly direction.	
7.	The fourth line, which is approximately three kilometers long and is horseshoe like, runs toward the north-east, approximately 300 to 350 meters above a small river. It begins approximately 450 meters above the bunkers on the Burgas-Varna highway. The line consists of trenches and of machine gun positions. The latter were very numerous, in the area between the river and the Burgas-Varna highway.	
8.	Machine gun positions and "zubka" are located in the triangle formed by the two streams which join to create the little river between the fourth line.	
	Fortified Areas West of the Gilovtsa-Varna Highway	
9•	Approximately four to five gun positions, two mortar positions and shelters are located on the northeast side of a small peak about three kilometers north of Gilov+sa and approximately 800 meters southwest of the fork formed by the Varna-Burgas highway and the road to Erkech , Pomorie Okoliya. 50X1-HU	JM
10.	A trench following a westerly direction begins approximately 100 meters northwest of a mill which is approximately one and a half kilometers northwest of Gilovtsa. The trench is fortified with numerous "zubka" and machine gun emplacements. saw the fortifications described above, and believes that a second line of trenches is located between the fortifications at the top of the hill and the lower trenches.	JM
	Fortifications in the Aksakovo, Varna Area	
11.	Machine gun nests and trenches have been constructed on either side of the road northeast of Aksakovo. The fortifications begin about 500 meters from the village and are from 30 to 80 meters away from either side of the road. Such fortifications were also erected on the surrounding heights.	
12.	A large, round bunker is located approximately four kilometers northwest of Aksakowo at the point where the highway to Dobrudzha joins the Sofia highway . The bunker is approximately 70 centimeters 50X1-HU above ground and has openings toward all sides. An unidentified number of machine gun nests, shelters and gun emplacements are located about 500 meters east of the bunker. Machine gun nests and shelters are located about 800 meters southwest of the large bunker, on a height above the road to Kalimantsi	
13.	Fortifications also exist in the area between the villages of Dobrogled and Ignatievo Varna Okoliya and at The types and locations are not known.	
L	Description of the Fortifications 50X1-HUN	Л

14. A <u>gun emplacement</u> consists of a circular, horizontal area about four meters in diameter and approximately 30 centimeters below ground level. The area is surrounded by a stone wall. Two shelters are dug on either side of the emplacement. They are about three meters long, two meters wide and two meters high and are continued toward the inside of the hill by a niche about 1.20 x .80 meters and two meters high. Such niches are also located in the sides of the shelter

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approximately 1.8 meters from the entrance. The side "nisha" are approximately 1 x .8 x 2 meters. The shelter floor is slightly inclined toward the inside. Two open areas are left in the stone wall opposite the shelter entrances. The openings are to allow for passage of guns and ammunition. The area in front of the openings is cleared and levelled off. The shelter walls are of stone and cement, the roof is of cemented brick and is covered over by approximately 30 to 50 centimeters of earth.

- 15. A mortar emplacement consists of an area about two meters in diameter and 80 centimeters deep on the side of the lowland. It is slightly deeper on the hill side. The area is surrounded by a stone wall about 80 centimeters high. Two shelters are constructed on each side of the emplacement. They are dug into the slope and are about three meters wide and two meters high. The shelter entrance is approximately 1.5 meters wide and the front is closed by a brick wall about 80 centimeters thick. A niche about one meter by 80 centimeters is located at the end of the shelters. Another such niche is located on the sides of the shelters approximately two meters from the entrance. This niche is about 80 by 60 centimeters. The shelter floor slopes slightly toward the inside. The walls are of stone and cement and the roof is brick masonery covered by about .7 to 1.2 meters of earth. Mortar and gun emplacements were constructed in the same areas.
- 16. A position for a machine gun platoon consists of emplacements for three machine guns. The bunker is partly underground and is built of stone and cement. The walls are about 80 centimeters thick and the inside chamber is approximately 60 centimeters above ground. Two niches are built into the side of the bunker about one meter behind the front fire slot. The niches are about 60 to 80 centimeters deep and have two fire slots. The dome shaped roof is approximately 1.8 to 2 meters high, and is constructed of brick, cement and covered by approximately 80 centimeters of earth. The bunker walls are of cemented stone. The machine gun emplacements have been completed.
- 17. A "<u>zubka</u>" (or firing emplacement) is approximately 1.10 meters deep, 1.20 meters in diameter at the top and 90 centimeters in diameter at the base. It is about three meters in front of the trench. A niche approximately 80 centimeters long and 60 centimeters wide is located on each side of the emplacement about one meter behind the front of the emplacement. The niche on the right side is approximately 70 centimeters deep and the left side about 1.10 meters. The walls of the emplacement are of stone and mud reinforced by lattice work of branches. The emplacement has no roof or breastwork. The colored earth which was dug from the emplacement was spread around and covered with black earth.
- 18. A shelter is an underground room about five meters long, 2.5 meters wide and about 1.8 to 2 meters high. The entrance is about one meter high and one meter wide and is reached by a few steps and a path connecting the shelter to the nearest trench. The shelter walls, roof and floor are of 30 x 30 centimeter oak beams. The roof is covered with about 30 centimeters of earth. The remaining earth is spread around and evened out. Such shelters are usually built about 50 meters behind or to the side of bunkers, machine guns and gun emplacements. No shelters were observed behind the first line.

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